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Christian Education Magazine



McCoy Memorial Church
ADJACENT TO CAMPUS BIRMINGHAM-SOUTHERN COLLEGE

January, 1932

ECHOES

From the Educational Association

"The Conference Board staff are expected on the one hand to put the church college into the plans and program of the local church so that the local church will recognize it as an important part of its responsibility. On the other hand, the Conference Board staff and the leaders on the church college campus must put the local church into the hearts of the college students."—*Dr. R. Ira Barnett, Executive Secretary, Florida Annual Conference Board of Christian Education.*

"The Department of Religion is not a mere vocational training school, but should reach all students, laymen, and preachers alike, with lessons of living and leadership."—*Dr. Shelton Smith, Duke University.*

"The college campus is assuredly a part of the local community and to it the local church has certain definite responsibilities."—*Nat Griswold, Professor of Religious Education, Hendrix College, and Chairman of his Local Church Board of Christian Education.*

"Methodism needs a new denominational loyalty, not narrowly sectarian but broad, intelligent, Christian. Our colleges afford the best means of its development. We must therefore live close to our colleges and see that they live close to us."—*Bishop E. D. Mouzon.*

To Birmingham Southern

To Birmingham-Southern College, in recognition of its rapid growth and progress during recent years, this number of the CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MAGAZINE is dedicated.

Christian Education Magazine

BOYD M. McKEOWN, Editor

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Number 1

"Against Such There Is No Law"

AGAINST a primary emphasis upon character, ideals, and attitudes on the part of the Christian college there exist no legal enactments. This field of operation in such a school is limited by no hampering or prohibitory restrictions. That there are faculty members in schools of other types who, by the influence of exemplary lives, by opportune words to students, and by active work in a local church, are doing much to help their students develop the religious side of life is at once conceded. It is likewise readily conceded that campus religious workers, denominational foundations, special student pasters, Bible chairs, and other agencies toward which tax-supported institutions have been exceedingly generous and sympathetic have done much in recent decades to give to education in such institutions a decidedly religious tone. This result is cause for gratification and these agencies deserve continued encouragement and support. The fact remains, however, that the Christian college enjoys certain liberty in the way of official privileges that cannot become a part of an administrative program in public education.

Dr. W. B. Bizzell, of the University of Oklahoma, and formerly president of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, says: "Our traditional policy of the complete separation of church and state places upon the denominational institutions of higher learning the responsibility of religious training without restrictions of any kind. The nation has always looked to the church college for training men and women for leadership for religious service. It must always look to these institutions for this type of training."

The superior freedom enjoyed by the Christian college constitutes at once an opportunity and an obligation, and it is only as this freedom is diligently and wisely used and as a distinctive contribution is made that the Christian college justifies its existence in modern education. The president of one of our vigorous colleges recently said to the writer: "When I came to the presidency of this college I thought seriously upon what should have most emphasis in our work. I asked myself about athletics but promptly discarded that idea on the ground than any school could magnify that phase of an educational program. Social life as a major objective was dropped from consideration for a similar reason, as were also in turn artistic attainments and even scholarship itself, worthy as it is as an educational aim. I decided that a church-related college must put Christian character first,

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with scholarship, athletics, and other so-called outside activities following in the order named."

It is the high privilege of the Christian college to make a whole-hearted and official commitment of itself to the development of intelligent Christian character and without apology not only to encourage, but to use strong departments of religion, chapel services, special periods of spiritual life emphasis, a Christian atmosphere upon the campus, student religious organizations, Christian faculty members, Christian practices in administration, Christian standards of discipline and conduct, and all other effective means of developing within its students Christian ideals and attitudes and Christian life purposes. Against such there is no law. B. M. M.

College Co-operation in Kingdom Extension

NO institution or agency within the church is more loyal to the total program of the church than is the church college. Without thought of whether any particular movement promises aught of gain or advantage to itself, the church college lends its personnel, its influence, and its facilities freely to the support of every aspect of church work. From some of the various quarters in which it is accustomed to co-operate it sometimes either directly or indirectly receives a benefit. More often, however, this is not the case, yet the attitude and efforts of the college are the same. As Mr. Hogan pointed out in these columns a year ago, the church college labored no less valiantly in the interest of the Centenary than it did in the Christian Education Movement, and its assistance was equally available in the campaigns for Superannuate Endowment and for Missionary Maintenance.

We are entering now upon the second annual period of Kingdom Extension Emphasis, and the colleges of the church will be eager to uphold traditions and to render all possible assistance in promoting its success. In this case the colleges indirectly receive a small financial advantage from the offerings taken, since part of the receipts are directed to the Department of Schools and Colleges and will be used in appropriations to Wesley Foundations and to departments of religion. It is not these financial returns, however, which prompt the interest our colleges will feel and show in the success of the movement. Their major interest is in the total program of Methodism as such, and they recognize the Kingdom Extension Emphasis to be as truly a part of that program as are the benevolences or as is the local church budget.

It is the broad interests of the church rather than their own selfish interest or any narrow aspect of church work which will inspire the colleges to give their assistance in Kingdom Extension Cultivation, and they will find various ways of giving tangible expression to this interest. Some will consider it good educational procedure either through a chapel program or through some student religious organization to acquaint their students, or at least the Methodist contingent, with the nature and purpose of the Kingdom Extension Movement. In some situations, no doubt, the college will furnish a meeting place and possibly a noon meal for those in attendance at the District Institute. College leaders will be drawn upon for counsel in planning local district and conference campaigns, and college presidents and

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faculty members will be in demand to fill speaking engagements in presenting the cause to the local church.

In all these and other ways the colleges of Southern Methodism will for the next sixty days be solidly behind the Kingdom Extension Movement.

B. M. M.

For Any Classroom

Wherever Teacher and Taught
are Learners together,
Led by Love
in Quest of Larger Life,
There the Great Teacher
is present,
There every Thought
is a Revelation,
There every Question
a Prayer.

—*Mims Thornburgh Workman*

Where Should Religious Work on the Campus Begin?

UMPHREY LEE*

IN the language of the brother reporting to the bishop, the college student is in a peculiar situation. That he has entered upon experiences differing sharply from those to which he has grown accustomed in his own home is too evident to both student and religious worker to need any emphasis; but the bearing of this fact upon religious



UMPHREY LEE

programs for college students is still a subject of debate. Should the program of the church be geared to the unusual situations of college life by accommodations of local church programs or by the use of organizations especially built for the college?

For several years major emphasis has undoubtedly been laid upon peculiarly college organizations. Institutions built especially for college situations have been preferred, and the programs favored by religious workers have been those designed for college situations and for college situations alone. Student committees, Christian associations, and all the rest have worked well for the student because they have been centered in the interests of the cam-

pus. That such consideration of student interests is needed goes without saying, and no careful observer desires to do away with honest attempts to meet the needs of students during their years in college. But the methods of meeting student needs may not be beyond question.

In educational circles much attention has been directed of late toward the isolation of college life. Educators are feeling that the very fact of intellectual and social isolation has decided drawbacks when we think of the future adjustments which the student must make. If we find it necessary to talk to the student about adjusting himself to college life, what about the adjustment which the student must make when he comes back to normal living?

This concern of educators, to relate the campus life to normal ways of living and thinking, is made evident in new conceptions of the curriculum and of teaching. We may have seen too many "practical" subjects taught in recent years, but the fact that needlework and sign-painting have been entered in otherwise sober catalogues is evidence that educators feel the isolation of the classroom from normal activities. The development of alternating work and study in engineering schools in this country is another step toward introducing normalcy into student life. At least one theological seminary has put students upon such a program. They study for a term or two, then work in a church or on a circuit for an equal length of time. The advocates of this system claim that students thus educated come out of seminary

*Pastor Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Dallas.

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or of engineering schools with practical knowledge and with an outlook upon their work which cannot be gained from ordinary professional school experience.

SIGNIFICANT along the same line is the movement in certain great universities to break up the student body into smaller units. The house plan being tried in the East is an attempt to restore a more normal type of life to students who would ordinarily live in dormitories with a hundred or two of their fellows. Proposals to break up our larger institutions into smaller colleges grouped on the same campus look in the same direction.

Behind all these movements in modern education is a growing conviction that the gap between the campus and ordinary living should be lessened. Boys and girls who go out from their homes to live for four years in a manner which will ever thereafter be unique in their experience may suffer by these years of isolation. They will acquire, by their constant association with others of their own age and by their manner of living, ways of thinking and acting which must be radically adjusted as soon as they return to their homes to take up business or a profession or homemaking. In every legitimate way, so feel many educators today, the campus life should be kept more nearly like that which the student must live in later years.

Does not this hold true also of the student's religion? If we are thinking of religion as something which can be delivered to the student once and for all, like a package which he may carry with him—if he doesn't lose it, perhaps the only problem is: how can we catch the elusive animal? But if we are thinking of religion as not only an immediate ex-

perience but as continuing experience vitally tied up with his struggle for bread and with his family life, then we may need to introduce the student on the campus to a religious life which he can continue with the least possible adjustment after he leaves the campus.

TO speak of visible things—what are the religious organizations with which the student will be connected when he becomes an insurance salesman or a bank president or a farmer? Obviously, he will belong to a church; he may be on the roll of a Bible class; he may possibly sing in a choir or lead a boy's organization affiliated with the local church. He may also be interested in a Y.M.C.A., if he lives in a city; and he may serve on religious work committees attached to some interdenominational council. But the first are normal to every religious person actively engaged in ordinary religious work; the second depends upon location and circumstances. Now, there is no question as to the value of the Y.M. and Y.W.C.A. of student organizations; but it may be asked if the church should not pay more attention to the kind of religious life open to every student after he or she leaves college.

This is not to say that students can be herded into the local Methodist Church. If any change in emphasis is to come, the local church must be prepared to look after the students with full appreciation of the students' needs and interests. Moreover, the appeal to students along lines peculiarly their own ought not to be discontinued unless entirely satisfactory substitutes are found. The interdenominational student movements are doing a great work and must be helped rather than hindered. But surely we have come far enough to emphasize the

normal church experience of the student without being suspected of narrow proselyting designs.

Undoubtedly the whole question of the religious life of our students needs more study. If it is possible to center the religious interests and activities of the student in the church and to arrange the program so that he will not only have a more normal religious experience while in college, but will be able without radical adjustment to continue with his

church when he returns home, it will be better. But this demands on the part of the college church more intelligent approach than many of us afford now, and it will also demand co-operation on the part of the educational authorities of the church as a whole. The college and the local church, in almost every instance now, work harmoniously; but effective correlation demands also intelligent planning by the Boards and a type of support which expresses itself both in words and in money.

Installation Planned for Wesleyan Head

THE formal inauguration of Dr. Dice Robins Anderson as President of Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga., will, according to present plans, be held on April 8 and 9, 1932. Dr. Anderson took active charge of the affairs of the college last June, but there was no official ceremony of inauguration at that time.

Presidents of the leading colleges and universities of the United States will be invited to the inauguration. Several European institutions are also expected to be represented. Richard B. Russell, Governor of Georgia, will be among the notables invited.

It is planned that the inauguration proper will be held in the Macon auditorium on Friday, April 8, and that it will be followed by a luncheon at the conservatory, and an afternoon program on the athletic field of the college. On April 9 there will be a banquet in the college dining hall, and the remainder of the day will be devoted to the alumnae.

Plans are now being laid by the alumnae for the erection on the campus of an alumnae building which will be an exact replica of the original college. Antique furniture of the

period in which the college was founded, old manuscripts, curios, and typical clothing are being collected to be placed in the building which is to be completed by the date of the centennial celebration of the founding of Wesleyan in 1936.

Since the date of the inauguration coincides with the spring vacation of the students, the faculty has moved the date of the holidays up one week so that the vacation will begin on March 18 and the students will return to take parts in the exercises.

The founding of the University of Chicago, a privately endowed institution, was the most stimulating influence that has ever happened to the development of higher education in the Middle West. May this step that is being taken here in Conway exert a similar influence on both the creation and the dissemination of knowledge and on the sanity and happiness of the living that in the long run comes only with knowledge.

"Let knowledge grow that life may be enriched."

Birmingham-Southern College

HISTORICAL

"For seventy-five years Birmingham-Southern College has been a factor in the progress of Alabama. No mathematics can compute the value of the steady contribution it has made to the intellectual and moral enrichment of the commonwealth. The founders builded more wisely than they knew and their wisdom is justified in her children." This tribute is from an address delivered by Bishop Ainsworth last spring at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the College, and suggests Birmingham-Southern's useful past and virile present.

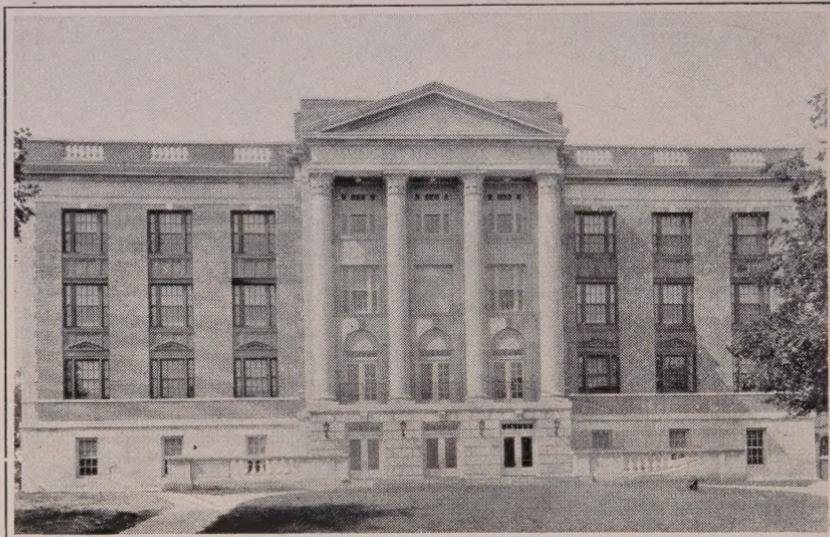
Though it traces its history back through the enviable careers of two former schools, Southern University, founded in Greensboro, Ala., in 1856, and Birmingham College, founded in 1898, which schools

were merged in 1918 to form the existing institution it is since the merger; and even since the present administration began a decade ago, that the greater Birmingham-Southern of today has come into being. Student enrollment, for example, during this ten-year period, has increased more than a thousand per cent, from a total of 176 in 1921 to a grand total of 1,919 different students in 1931, and the growth in enrollment is but typical of the growth along many other lines.

Since, in a western city in 1924, I heard a pleasing program by a Birmingham-Southern Glee Club, then on a transcontinental tour, I had been interested in the school and had hoped some day to visit its campus. It was only recently, however, that such a wish was realized.



THE BIRMINGHAM-SOUTHERN BAND



MUNGER MEMORIAL HALL, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

THE PHYSICAL PLANT AND OTHER ASSETS

I FOUND the school magnificently situated upon a commanding hill in the western part of the city of Birmingham upon a campus of 125 acres. Eight buildings, all of modern construction, comprise the plant, and I was told that only one of these is more than ten years old, while a half dozen frame buildings have recently been replaced within as many years. The latest architectural addition to the campus is Stockham Memorial Hall, the gift of a loyal trustee and cordial friend, Mrs. William H. Stockham. Its lines of dignity and simple beauty blend appropriately with the general architectural scheme, and it is admirably designed to house the physical, social, and religious activities of the young women of the campus.

Interestingly enough, one finds perpetuated upon the campus and connected with the benefactions at Birmingham-Southern at least two family names conspicuous upon lists

of donors to certain other Methodist colleges. For instance, Munger Hall and the Munger Athletic Stadium here recall the liberality of other members of the Munger family toward Southern Methodist University at Dallas and toward McMurry College at Abilene, Tex. A recent bequest also from Robert S. and Angeline G. Ruter, grandchildren of Rev. Martin L. Ruter, leads one to think upon the educational work and interests of their grandfather in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Texas, and to recall that Ruter College of which he was president, was the first institution of higher learning founded in Texas, and that as such it was one of the forerunners of our present Southwestern University. Allegheny College, of which Dr. Ruter was president before going to Texas, has upon its campus, near the main entrance, a building now a hundred years old bearing the name of Ruter Hall, and this bequest contemplates a similar building upon the campus at Birmingham-Southern.

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The college has been very diligent in keeping its equipment and all of its facilities for work upon a par with its buildings. So signally has it succeeded with its library, for example, that twice within recent years it has received unusual recognition and assistance from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. In the first instance this recognition came in the form of a gift of a five-thousand-dollar collection of material especially assembled for use in Arts Appreciation courses. More recently the college has been the recipient of an award of \$25,000 available at the rate of \$5,000 per year for the purchase of new books. The college feels especially gratified over this gift because of the very small number of schools that received such aid, and because of the fact that \$25,000 represented the maximum amount awarded to any school.

The college has total assets of two and one-half million, including endowment of three-quarters of a million. It is entirely free from debt, and, though it incurred a small deficit last year in operating expenses, it has taken precautions this year to guard against the recurrence of such an experience. Despite the depression the endowment of the college has shown some gains. For example, over thirteen hundred dollars was recently contributed to endowment by the Young People's organization of the North Alabama Conference, making a total of above three thousand dollars that has come to the endowment fund from that source.

With great interest and confidence in the student who is compelled to provide for a part of his expenses while in college, the administration has very energetically set itself to the task of building up substantial loan funds which may serve as re-

volving funds and be of aid to student after student. To date some sixteen such funds have been created. In this connection a beautiful thing is being done by the alumni and students in sponsoring the establishment of a loan fund to stand as a memorial to a much loved and respected student who was killed in an automobile accident a year ago.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

SINGULARLY few of the old traditions and doubtless little of the old spirit that may have existed upon the campuses of Southern University or Birmingham College survived the merger of the schools, but Birmingham-Southern has already in the interval since 1918 made significant progress in the development of new traditions and in the building of a strong and wholesome school spirit. I visited the campus on the day before a game, and an athletic spirit that would do credit to any school was already beginning to manifest itself in a thoroughly orthodox manner.

Sufficient recognition is given to athletics through encouragement of the team and through a limited number of annual awards, cups, and medals, but athletics is far from receiving the major emphasis.

More important than athletics, for example, is the matter of student government as applied in Birmingham-Southern and more honored than the athletics are those students who have been elected to membership in the Student Senate. Through this organization the students administer their own business affairs and enforce the Honor System and the regulations of the school against hazing.

One of the important subsidiary organizations to the Student Senate

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PRESIDENT'S HOME



LEFT: THE SUNDIAL, A FAVORITE SMALL GROUP GATHERING PLACE. SCIENCE HALL IN BACKGROUND

LOWER LEFT: STOCKHAM MEMORIAL HALL, NEWEST BUILDING ON THE CAMPUS



ABOVE: STUDENTS RECEIVE GOLD AND BLACK, THE COLLEGE PAPER, AS IT IS DISTRIBUTED IN FRONT OF LIBRARY BUILDING

is the Co-ed Council which has supervision over the activities of the women students. Originally Birmingham-Southern, like its two predecessors, was a men's school, but for a number of years women have been admitted to the institution as day students, and in the student body today men and women are very nearly equally represented. In the last graduating class, in fact, the number of women slightly exceeded the number of men.

The usual organizations are present upon the campus and are subject to the customary rules and regulations. Organizations made up of students having particular interests and abilities are also numerous and receive every legitimate encouragement. The courses in Arts Appreciation have been suggested above, but it is appropriate here to mention groups of students who are drawn together through special interests in music, art, drama, etc. Chief among such organizations are the Band, the Glee Club, and the Paint and Patches Club.

Numerous special awards are given annually to encourage and recognize outstanding ability and talent in artistic lines.

SCHOLARSHIP

THAT Birmingham-Southern has continually placed a heavy emphasis upon scholarship is at once evidenced by the long list of accrediting agencies which have given approval to its work and products. Exclusive of state accreditments the list includes: membership in the American Association of Colleges, membership in the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, membership in the American Council on Education, membership in the American Association of University Women, asso-

ciate membership in the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, and a place upon the approved list of the American Association of Universities.

Graduates of Birmingham-Southern have done work in every large university in America and in many foreign universities, and wherever they have gone they have, upon the strength of their former training, established an enviable reputation for their Alma Mater. Many of these students have received fellowships or scholarships in recognition of their achievements, and often these have come to Birmingham-Southern alumni in competition with candidates from other well-known schools. The president's report for 1931 noted the awarding of seven such honors to alumni of the college within the period of only a few months. One of the most interesting of these was the award of a \$2,500 scholarship by the Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity to Mr. W. W. Hale, of Birmingham-Southern.

Scholarship on the part of the faculty is also stressed, not as an end in itself, but as a means of providing a more vital and stimulating type of instruction to the students of the college. About one-third, fifteen to be exact, of the full-time faculty members hold the Doctor of Philosophy degree, while others are working toward it at every opportunity, some of whom lack but very little meeting the final requirements. Research and preparation of manuscripts for publication constitute the regular rather than the exceptional procedure among the faculty, and the list of books and other publications from their pens reads like the catalogue of a book house. One member of the faculty has seven sizable volumes to his credit which have been produced by publishers of international recognition. Other

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faculty members have written nearly as extensively, and their publications include practically every phase of literature, from science to fiction, while certain members of the musical and dramatic faculty have done recognized creative work in their respective fields.

SPIRITUAL EMPHASIS

IMPORTANT as scholarship is, however, it takes a subordinate place in the truly Christian college to matters of moral and spiritual concern. President Snavely in an annual report a year or so ago said, "Increasingly during my administration I have felt that our great responsibility is to stress the spiritual above the material in the development of the leaders we are graduating year by year." The Christian emphasis at Birmingham-Southern extends deeper than mere verbal expression and it is stressed in many ways. In the first place, due account is taken of the power of personal example and of the matter of faculty influence. The college has sought for its faculty persons of unquestioned integrity and of pronounced interest in Christian work. Several of the leading officials are in almost constant demand in filling pulpits and in aiding local churches in the territory of the school in special campaigns of various kinds. A very large majority of the faculty are actively engaged in some form of service in their own local churches. When I asked a question along this line the answer, naming those active in church work, was like a roll call of the faculty. It speaks volumes as to the real intent of the college and as to its possible basic effectiveness that thirty-six out of some forty-five full-time members of the faculty are officially connected with and busy in some local church.

The prevailing faculty attitude fits in effectively with the purpose of the college to link the religious life of its students as closely as possible with the local church and makes it easy to draw into the various local churches of Birmingham and particularly into McCoy Memorial Church at the edge of the campus, a very large number of the college students. The Young People's Division of that church is made up largely of college students and a live and active divisional organization is maintained. It is given recognition in the Students' Handbook and exerts a strong claim upon the religious interests of the campus. Recently steps have been under consideration looking toward the working out of a Wesley Foundation in connection with this organization.

Other religious organizations of the campus are those common to most college situations and all cooperate to lay the desired emphasis upon conduct, character, and Christian living.

Chapel is an event which is carefully planned and designed to be a constructive influence in the lives of the students. Though it may not always be said to consist of a sermon or a distinctly religious discourse, it is always inspirational and always contains a spiritual note. The fortunate location of the college aids in securing notables for chapel programs. In a typical year recently more than thirty-five men of wide regional note, some of them men of national and even of international distinction, appeared on Birmingham-Southern chapel programs. This list included college presidents and other great educators, senators, foreign consuls, explorers, scientists, heads of national religious and welfare bodies, writers, and bishops and other noted ministers.

An annual revival, or period of

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spiritual life emphasis, is held each year with gratifying results. The speakers in these services for the past two years, respectively, have been Bishop John M. Moore and Dr. M. L. Smith, head of the Religious Education Department of the College.

After all, the real measure of the success of a college in this field as elsewhere is to be found in the lives of its products, and Birmingham-Southern can point with pardonable pride to hosts of men and women of sterling character and of exceptional Christian usefulness in every calling and in many parts of the earth who have received their major training and inspiration while students upon her campus.

During the changing scenes of her three quarters of a century of history Birmingham-Southern has repeatedly weathered the storms of war and of political change and stress; she has in late years survived an era of unnatural prosperity and she now bids fair to emerge from the present period of depression more firmly established, both in purpose and in fact, than ever before and ready to wield a more powerful influence over a larger area than at any time in the past. May her growth in prestige, in enrollment, and in sound scholarship continue, and may such growth be exceeded only by the growth of her power and of her influence for the right.

B. M. M.

Outstanding Scientist Dedicates New Building at Hendrix

DIGNIFIED and impressive ceremonies marked the recent dedication of the \$150,000 Science Building of Hendrix College at Conway, Ark., head of the Trinity Methodist system of Arkansas. A notable audience of educators, churchmen, na-

tionally known statesmen, alumni, former students, and students heard Dr. Robert M. Millikan, famous scientist, of California Institute of Technology, commend the development of the new scientific center at Hendrix as an event of special significance.

"The dedication of a new laboratory of science designed for both instruction and research at this particular time, in this particular part of the United States, to be supported in this particular way by funds privately contributed, is an event of more than passing importance," Dr. Millikan declared.

"It is significant first because it shows that even in this time of unusual financial difficulty and distress, the most important element in human life, namely, the growth and dissemination of knowledge, has not been pushed completely out of sight by our immediate bread and butter needs, severe though these be.

"The occasion is significant in the second place because it is typical of an effort and a tendency which must repeat itself many times all over the length and breadth of the United States if this country of ours is ever to become what our fathers fondly hoped and believed it was, namely, a beacon light to illuminate the path which leads away from despotism and its inevitable consequence, eternal war, and on toward free, stable, vote-determined, and therefore peaceful government—in a simple phrase, the path which leads from the bullet government to ballot government. I regard it as of especial significance and of prime importance, not only for the state of Arkansas, but for a much wider area, that a strong scientific center, housed in a new well-equipped laboratory is developing here in Conway on private foundation."

The World Comes to Mount Holyoke

IT was no accident that the tenth annual assembly of International Student Service came to America. Heretofore meetings of the assembly have been held in Europe, the factors of expense and accessibility making the European location more desirable. This year in spite of dis-



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tance, toppling governments, and world-wide financial depression, representatives of thirty-five nations came together at Mount Holyoke College for a ten-day conference.

Whatever the results of the actual conference sessions, the American committee saw realized one of its major objectives in bringing the conference here. There will be in thirty-five countries at least one student who can say: "But really all Americans are not like that. When I was in the States . . ."

It is hard for most of us to realize the extent to which the American people are distrusted, disliked, and even despised by Europeans. Crime news, scandal, sensational divorce cases, government corruption, lynchings, gangster activities, make up a goodly portion of the American news in European papers. Add to this the feeling over war debts, America's isolation policy, the crudity and rudeness of many

American tourists, the Hollywood version of American life which Europeans get from our movies—it is small wonder that the American committee felt rather desperately the need of giving another side of the picture.

Specially arranged sightseeing trips, visits to outstanding institutions of religious, educational, and social significance, entertainment as guests in American homes were all provided as a means of showing the better side of American life. Even this student group, most of whom are doing graduate work, revealed a good deal of naïve ignorance of the most ordinary things connected with American life. Some of the group obviously expected to meet gangsters at every turn. One girl confessed her surprise at the rolling green hills that surround Mount Holyoke. "I had thought of America in terms of skyscrapers," she owned.

The visiting students evidenced a keen interest in prohibition and the race question. The five or six American Negroes present throughout the conference were a convincing demonstration of the possibilities of the American Negro. Unfortunately the group could get no idea of the "negro peasantry" to which reference was frequently made. Unfortunately also, the American students present seemed to have no well thought out opinions on the prohibition question. The few who ventured remarks on either side of the question, obviously knew nothing about it and had neither facts nor reason to verify their position.

More mature and serious minded than most of our students, the visitors were amazed at the indifference

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of American students not only to world affairs but to conditions in their own country. There was on the part of the American group a more or less calm acceptance of the criticism of themselves and of things American. There was little effort either to defend or critically to evaluate our institutions. When prohibition, the race question, war debts, our adherence to the world court were brought up almost nobody had anything to say, and nobody got excited about it. Yet when questions concerning the Polish corridor or Franco-German relations arose, Poles, French, and German engaged in heated discussion.

Scheduled to discuss the university in a changing world, the conference found itself led into a variety of channels. World peace, disarmament, economic problems, the rights of minority groups, religious, and race prejudice proved to have a direct bearing on the lives of students in other countries and to a lesser degree students in our own country.

EXCEPT for rather pronounced accents in speech the majority of the students might have passed for an American group. Most of them spoke English, many of them with ease and fluency. Some of them had been in this country for a year's study. Others expected to stay a year or more for study. A few came especially for the conference.

One could not but be impressed with the service idea dominant in the thinking of most of the group. Communist, and Catholic, Protestant, Jew, and Mohammedan—those of every religion and those professing no religion seemed concerned with the idea of service. Mental hygiene for children, preventive

medicine, juvenile delinquency, public health were among the vocations for which these students were preparing themselves. Most of them at one time or another had come under Christian influence. Many of them were products of mission schools or other schools in which Americans had taught.

The conference owed much to its chairman, Dr. Arnold Wolfers, director of the School of Politics, in Berlin. After giving a brief welcome address in three languages, Dr. Wolfers piloted the group through much heated discussion and safely past many tension points.

More than one of the European speakers scored the vague sentimentality that marks much of our efforts for peace. Again and again the warning was given that no permanent peace can be based on the status quo. Dissatisfied minorities, forcible disarmament of Germany, boundaries based on treaties imposed by a victor on the vanquished, the German war guilt theory—not until the nations of the world can get together and agree on a reasonable satisfactory adjustment of these questions can there be any hope of permanent peace.

In many ways the conference was depressing. The bitterness, the hatred, the strains and tensions of racial and national groups came home to Americans with alarming clearness. Yet there was much to encourage. The fact that this group could discuss together such problems—that they could live, eat, play, and work together and discover each other as human beings meant much. They felt their common humanity, their unity as students in quest of truth.

International Student Service deserves a larger hearing and interest on the American university campus. Begun soon after the war as Eu-

ropean Student Relief, the fellowship has expanded until today it is a distinct force in student life in a dozen countries. It aims for "the understanding and achievement of the threefold function of the university as the center of the national culture of the peoples of the world, as the cultural interpreter of the peoples to each other, and as the expression of the essential oneness of mankind."

While student relief remains as a part of the program of the group, exchange fellowships, work camps, self help, and various other projects and activities designed to relieve strains, promote understanding, and encourage friendship are important factors in the program.

Not least among the impressions which foreign visitors will carry away was the gracious hospitality of president Wooley, and the charm, dignity, and helpfulness of the thirty girls who were chosen from the two hundred Mount Holyoke students who volunteered to serve as maids, waitresses, and guides during the conference.

When the College Student Returns to the Local Church

Are they welcomed from the campus into the fellowship of the church even when they go as strangers to new communities? Many times yes. Too often, however, our alumnae have told us such tales as these:

"I've been going to church almost every Sunday for two years; no one but the minister speaks to me."

Or, "I've stopped going to church meetings except on Sunday; the women have their groups so organized that they don't seem to care about new people. They call each other by their first names and know all the gossip—a stranger feels left out."

Or, "They just wanted to use me

because I'm new and from college. I get so tired of mere committees and programs, I want friends."

Or, with more loyalty to the new community, "Of course church life is different in a city. I don't expect anyone to be interested in me. The sermons and music are helpful. What more can one expect?"

So one more appeal goes out from the women of the colleges to the women of the church, an appeal which should be welcome since it is not at all for money. It brings with it an offer of rich returns for an investment merely of time. College life unites women in a bond of sisterhood. Make it easier for them to enter the sisterhood of the church.—*Evelyn Gardner, Dean of Women, College of Emporia (Kans.), in December Presbyterian Magazine.*

"A resolution calling upon the ninety-one colleges and universities having membership in the National Catholic Education Association to establish "a six-semester course in social problems in the light of Christian principles" was adopted by the college department of the association at its closing meeting on June 25. This action was ascribed to "the Holy Father's recent recommendation that the Catholic faithful in general and Catholic students in particular acquaint themselves with the social problems of today." A committee was appointed to draw up a syllabus for the course."—*School and Society, June 4, 1931.*

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"What money I have made has come from investing in boys and girls, young men and young women."—*Roger Babson.*

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"It is mere babbling to say that mental ability and social fitness are synonymous. They have little or no connection. The keenest, most informed mind may be the most anti-social, while a most ignorant individual may be, and often is truly social. Our task as educators is to shift the emphasis completely from intellectual attainment to social fitness. Until we do this, we will be producing a race of giant minds, but with no guarantee that they will not ultimately destroy themselves."—*From "A Philosophy of Facts," by S. E. Frost, Jr., in the Phi Delta Kappan.*

How May Christ Be Brought to the Student World?

WILLIAM F. QUILLIAN

(Extracts from a paper presented at the Sixth Ecumenical Conference)

"No more important subject than the one which I have been asked to



discuss will be brought to the attention of this Sixth Ecumenical Conference, for if Christ be enthroned in the heart and life of the student world he will speedily be crowned King of kings and Lord of lords in all of the life of the nations.

"The obligation to bring Christ to the student life of the world rests heavily upon the church. The church has no desire to evade or to avoid this responsibility. We do not discount the splendid service which has been rendered in the years that are gone, but we are facing a new day and a greater opportunity, therefore the question which has been raised demands our best thought.

"First of all, the church must have a *made-up mind*. Whatever the church of Jesus Christ determines to do it can have the power to do. . . . Paul had a made-up mind, and it resulted in the preaching of the gospel to the peoples of Southern Europe, and in giving to us thirteen, possibly fourteen, of the books of the New Testament. This was a glorious purpose, and Paul's name is revered wherever the name of Christ is known. If the church would bring

Christ to the student world, it must carry the student world in its mind; if it would capture the heart of the student world, it must carry the student world in its heart.

"Let the pastor keep in touch with the students from his church all through their college days. Write to them, use them when they are at home for vacation, and have a plan and a program that will keep them definitely related to the local congregation.

"Let us insist that our church colleges and universities be kept true to the principles and teachings of Jesus Christ. This is the reason why they have been established and why they must be continued and given enlarged support.

"Every fifth Sunday is Christian Education Day, and two million pages of literature on this subject go out to our constituency.

"College Day in the late spring and Student Day at Christmas are observed in every congregation. Thus the claims of Christ, the Master of all hearts, are kept before our people and particularly our young people.

"Again the church must let youth know that Christ provides a *motivating purpose* which never loses its tang and its urge. George Eliot has said, 'That which makes life dreary is want of motive.' The recent story of the suicide of Ralph Barton, wealthy, popular, and brilliant caricaturist, reveals the emptiness of life. He said: 'No one thing is responsible for this suicide and no one person—except myself. I did it because I am fed up with inventing devices for getting through twenty-four hours a day.' This is the tragic story of an empty life. If Christ be at the center of our

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student heart and student mind, then all of life and all of service shall be made rich and radiant because of his presence.

"We must emphasize the *sacrificial element* in the Christian faith. The youth of this generation has to a large extent lost the idea and the ideal of self-giving and self-forgetting. They have been reared under conditions of luxury and ease. We must call them back to the spirit of sacrificial service which is made possible only by contact with the human, loving, sacrificial Christ. . . . The church must lift high the cross blood red from Calvary. With clarion call it must summon the youth of our student world to find in Christ not only their comrade, their example, their Savior, but one who throws down to the youth of this generation the challenge of the first century, 'If any man will come after me let him deny himself, take up his cross, and follow me.'

"The youth of today is looking for thrill, for adventure. It is the obligation, the privilege of the church to let them know that Christian living in the twentieth century is the greatest possible adventure. What would be the result if the thousand of young men and women who file forth from our halls of learning every graduation day had enthroned Christ and his principles in their lives? They would enter into life's great battle understanding what William James meant by 'The moral equivalent of war.' They would believe that principles for which men should be willing to die are principles for which men should dare to live. They would inaugurate a mighty program having as its objectives the safety of childhood, the sanctity of womanhood, right relations between capital and labor, the overthrow of militarism, and the

ushering in of the kingdom of peace and good will.

"The Christianity of this day must *put into practice the teachings and principles of Jesus Christ*. This is our only hope for the church, for the kingdom, and for civilization. The problems of this hour will call for all of the courage, and daring, and self-giving which actuates the soldier as he goes recklessly into the fire and storm of the battle field. How then may we take Christ to the student world? By letting the student world know that Christ can answer every personal, social, and world problem of this present hour.

" . . . It is always the Christian scholar who leads the way into the kingdom of God and makes possible his will in the life of the nations."

Paine College Observes Education Week

Paine College (Augusta, Ga.), an institution for Negroes under the joint auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, reports an interesting and profitable observance of American Education Week, November 9-15. Three special programs of the week's series were prepared and presented by students of economics, health education, and government classes, while three others featured addresses by prominent visiting speakers.

Dad had his day at Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Tex.) October 4 when students honored fathers with a dinner at Atkins Hall and entertained the visitors at the football game scheduled for the afternoon. Some of the dads were themselves former S. M. U. students.

Pastors' Schools

W. M. ALEXANDER*

What Four of Our Chief Pastors Say About Them

"I am convinced that the work of the conference undergraduate should be done through the Correspondence School. But good comes from the Pastors' School that cannot be had elsewhere. First, there is contact with like-minded men, intent on knowing the most that they can know and not afraid to find out something new. Then there comes acquaintance with leading preachers and teachers of our own church and of other churches. The personal presence of the teacher and his living voice have value that can hardly be overestimated. The uplift and inspiration of the days spent in attendance upon our Pastors' Schools carry one forward to larger success in his ministry. I make it a part of my business as Bishop to keep in touch with these schools in my episcopal district."—*E. D. Mouzon, Bishop in Charge, Third Episcopal District.*

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"The Pastors' Schools are no longer experiments. They have been thoroughly tried and tested, during the last twenty-five years, and they have proven to be of genuine value to our ministers. They have furnished vacation entertainment, intellectual stimulation, needed instruction, spiritual quickening, and have developed fine fellowship and strong inter-conference relationships. By the class work under competent instructors and sane leaders, they have greatly lifted the level and tone of our entire ministry. They should go on with increasing breadth and power."—*John M.*

Moore, Bishop in Charge, Fourth Episcopal District.

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"I desire to record my appreciation of the work done in the Pastors' School at Winchester, Ky., last summer. Results were very gratifying in the three Annual Conferences involved. This was especially noticeable in the Louisville Conference where a large number of undergraduates have been failing in their courses; only one out of the large classes failed this year, and he had completed most of his work. The graduate work was also highly satisfactory and was taken by a large group."—*W. F. McMurry, Bishop in Charge, Fifth Episcopal District.*

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"For a number of years I have carefully watched the growth of the men who attend our Pastors' Schools. Success in the largest sense of that word has been the reward of nearly all of them. This must and will be increasingly true in the years which are just ahead. The General Board of Christian Education is glad to become the active ally of every man who has determined to be a good minister of Jesus Christ."—*Hoyt M. Dobbs, Bishop in Charge, Twelfth Episcopal District.*

The Courses Being Stressed

The curriculum to be offered in future Pastors' Schools has been greatly strengthened by the addition of certain new courses and the revision of some that have been given in former years. While the program committee of these schools will have the complete list of courses before them in making up their schedules for 1932, the General Board of Christian Education desires that

*Secretary, Department of Schools and Colleges.

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special emphasis may be given to certain of these at this time. This seems to be the wise procedure, in view of the changed conditions we are facing, and the further fact that new emphases are necessary under our united program. The new courses and changed approaches made to old ones appear in the series being prepared especially for pastors: "The Pastor and His Task," "Program and Administration of Circuits," and "Principles and Development of Church Government."

Another very pertinent group of courses for this time deals with the

understanding, organization, administration, and supervision of Christian education in the local church.

Of special interest also is the course "Lesson Materials in Christian Education." This course should be especially helpful to pastors now in giving them a full understanding of the aim, scope, and content of our new literature.

The Department of Schools and Colleges is ready to co-operate with Deans and Boards of Managers of Pastors' Schools in working out the courses of study which may be desired for Pastors' Schools in 1932.

The Quarterly Education Program January 31

WITH the increased number of churches observing the Quarterly Education Emphasis through the worship service of the Sunday school, there arises an increased demand for supplementary material that is clear, brief, current, and easily accessible for use in preparation for the observance of the day. Anticipating this demand, the Department of Schools and Colleges is accustomed to assemble from able writers pointed articles designed to present the church college to the people of the local church and with the very generous co-operation of the various editors to have these articles to appear in the columns of the general periodicals of the church during each month in which a fifth Sunday occurs.

Another fifth Sunday falls on the 31st of this month, and we are pleased to outline below current material available in our church literature for use in making this Quarterly Education Emphasis. The new *Church School Magazine* carries on

page 63 a brief but complete outline for an appropriate worship program on the subject, "God's Call to Preparation." The *Church School Magazine* also carries on page 5 a frank and thorough discussion by Dr. W. M. Alexander that should have an appeal for every Methodist who is seriously interested in the work of his church. Dr. Alexander's subject is, "What Service Must the Christian College Render to Justify

the Support of the Church?"

THE *Adult Student* for January carries an article which has in it much both of information and of inspiration. It is entitled, "The Teacher Makes the Christian College," and is from the pen of Rev. H. W. Whitaker, pastor of our church at Winchester, Ky., which is the seat of our Kentucky Wesleyan College. The new *Epworth High-road*, which is the youth publication resulting from the merging of the *High Road* and the *Epworth Era*,

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carries another article from Sam Meyer, who greatly pleased the readers of the *Era* a few months ago with an educational article on the subject, "Let There Be Raised Up." Mr. Meyer is a young professor in Central College, who is this year on leave of absence enjoying a teaching fellowship at Vanderbilt University. His subject in the January *Epworth Highroad* is "An Unbeatable Combination," and again his article will interest and enlighten its readers.

Dr. Paul Quillian, of Little Rock, Ark., is well known throughout the church, and we are fortunate in that he is contributing for use in the *Christian Advocate* of January 22 an article looking toward the observance of the Quarterly Education Program in the local church.

Dr. F. Darcy Bone, Head of the Department of Religion in one of the colleges of our church, is presenting through the *Church Bulletin* for January 31 an account of a survey of religious attitudes and practices on the part of business and professional men in a local situation. The findings are interesting and typical of the Christian thinking being done and of the attitudes being molded upon the campus of the Christian college.

THE *Missionary Voice* kindly makes room in the January number for an educational article prepared in this office and appearing under the heading, "Thy Will Be Done."

Miss Idalene Gulledge, the local Wesley Foundation Director at North Carolina State College for Women, at Greensboro, N. C., is again kind enough to prepare special program helps for Wesley Foundation groups. These are being mimeographed and mailed out to the various Wesley Foundations.

In addition to the above material

a leaflet by president J. N. Hillman, of Emory and Henry College, is now in process of being printed. Its content is in outline form and is the most vigorous delineation we have seen of "What the Local Church Can Do for the Church College." Many of the colleges have ordered liberal supplies of this piece of literature and will have them available for distribution in time for use in connection with the January Education Program. The various colleges will also have other material of their own which they will be glad to supply upon request and which should be particularly helpful in bringing the church's higher education program home to the local church in a concrete and tangible way.

Pastors are urged to place the information contained above in the hands of those responsible for planning the worship services in their respective churches and to encourage them in making the Quarterly Education Emphasis as effective as possible.

B. M. M.

From 29 states of the Union, the District of Columbia, and two foreign countries, came the approximately 650 students enrolled at Randolph-Macon Woman's College (Lynchburg, Va.), which opened its thirty-eighth annual session this fall. China and France are the two foreign countries.

* * *

Laboratory work in religious education is required of freshmen at Lon Morris College (Jacksonville, Tex.), in order that future pulpit pounders may gain poise and experience. The Rev. Walton B. Gardner, a graduate of Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Tex.), is head of the department of religious education, which is entering its third year.

Educational Council, Methodist Episcopal Church, South

THE recent annual meetings of the Educational Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the General Christian Education Council, held at Nashville, December 28-January 1, proved to be historic events, for the climax of the separate sessions found the two organizations welded together under the common name, Educational Council.

The merger, while it involves only an incomplete coalition, was regarded as a happy omen forecasting complete unity of purpose, program, and personnel.

The new organization will be operated under two divisions, each with its own officers and executive committee and its own program. In addition, there will be joint mass meetings of the two sections over which the respective presidents will preside alternately.

The Division of Schools and Colleges in the merger will comprise associate councils composed of representatives of universities; of senior colleges, junior colleges, and academies; while Executive Secretaries, Conference Board Chairmen, and Professors of Religious Education will have membership in both sections.

In addition to the last mentioned groups, the Section of the Local Church will include the following associate councils: Conference Executive Secretaries, Extension Secretaries, children's workers, young people's workers, and adult workers. Ex-officio members include the members of the Administrative and Editorial Official Staff of the General Board of Christian Education; Presidents of Conference Young People's organization; staff officers of Conference Boards, General and

Conference Board Presidents; full-time instructors in training schools; and Professors of Christian Education and Directors of Christian Education employed by the church.

Officers elected to the Educational Association will become the officers of the College Section of the Educational Council as follows: Dr. Robert H. Ruff, Fayette, Mo., president; Dr. King Vivion, Georgetown, Tex., vice-president; W. E. Hogan, secretary-treasurer. Dr. C. M. Dannelly, of Winchester, Ky., was elected a member of the executive committee.

Officers-elect of the General Christian Education Council will become officers of the Local Church Section, as follows: Dr. Ira Barnett, Lakeland, Fla., president; the Rev. Walter Towner, Nashville, vice-president, and the Rev. Emmett Johnson, Chattanooga, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

The recent meetings were marked by a high degree of interest and the attendance included approximately 400 of the church's outstanding leaders in the field of religion and education. The program was on the general theme "Making Effective Our Program of Christian Education."

Dr. D. M. Key, president of the Educational Association, and Dr. J. Emerson Ford, president of the General Council of Christian Education, in their respective presidential messages outlined the place of the church college in the unified plan and the objectives which leaders must keep in view in interpreting the new methods and programs, namely, development of Christlike character and Christlike living.

THE DIVISION OF

The Wesley Foundation

J. M. CULBRETH

Colleges Interested in the New Plan

A SERIES of recent visits by the director to several colleges prepared the way for the establishment of the Wesley Foundation according to the simplified plan published in the Manual.

At Barboursville, W. Va., is located Morris Harvey College, the property of the Western Virginia Conference. Rev. Leonard Riggleman is the president. During the past five years two splendid dormitories have been erected on the campus—one for boys and one for girls. They represent the latest word in comfort, convenience, safety, and attractiveness. It is not surprising that the enrollment of students has reached a mark never before recorded. President Riggleman has gathered around him a faculty of well-equipped and alert teachers who give themselves enthusiastically to their task.

On one evening a conference was held with the Board of Christian Education of the local Methodist Church. The presiding elder of the district was present. This group of adult workers listened with deep interest to an explanation of the plan and function of the Wesley Foundation and gave their hearty approval to the establishment of a chapter at Barboursville. Following an address to the student body the next morning in the college chapel a group of student leaders assembled to take a look on their own account at the Wesley Foundation. They manifested keen interest in the plan proposed and showed considerable enthusiasm in taking the initial

steps necessary to the formation of a chapter.

Harrisonburg, Va., is the seat of State Teachers' College. Mrs. W. H. Ballengee is our Director of Student Work, being associated with Rev. G. G. Martin, pastor of our church in Harrisonburg.

There has already developed a close and fruitful relationship between the church and the college students. After conference with the local Church Board of Christian Education, followed by a conference with a group of college students, the plan of the Wesley Foundation seemed to be well understood and so heartily approved that the forming of a chapter was a matter of certainty.

To the leadership of our student work at Charlottesville, Va., has recently come Rev. T. J. Hawkins, of the Virginia Conference. A graduate of Randolph-Macon College, and also of Yale University, Mr. Hawkins brings to his new task fine training in student approaches and a wholesome enthusiasm for the Wesley Foundation plan. Conferences with members of the faculty of the university who are connected with our church at Charlottesville were followed by a group meeting of a number of university students. Many questions were asked about the Wesley Foundation, and considerable interest in forming a chapter at Charlottesville was developed.

For a number of years the General Board has had a part in the program of student work at Williamsburg, Va., the seat of William and Mary College. This year a new pastor is in charge of the congrega-

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tion and of the unusually commodious church at Williamsburg. Exceedingly fortunate in having available the physical equipment which has been prepared at Williamsburg, Rev. A. B. Clarke enjoys the still greater advantage of having married a former director of our Wesley Foundation work at a state college in Tennessee. Mrs. Clarke was formerly Miss Mary Lou Cate, Director of the Wesley Foundation at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

In addition to the commodious and excellently appointed church building, these young people have at Williamsburg a splendid new parsonage admirably adapted to serving the social and religious needs of students and close by a new and attractively appointed woman's dormitory furnished by the Woman's Missionary Council.

Interviews and conferences with adult leaders were followed by a meeting with the group of officers of the Young People's Department of the local church. These young people listened attentively to an explanation of the Wesley Foundation plan and with gratifying enthusiasm took the initial steps necessary to the forming of a chapter at Williamsburg. They also approved the proposal that a state-wide Methodist Student Conference be held at Williamsburg sometime in February or March of 1932.

Morehead, Ky., is the seat of East Kentucky State Teachers' College. Our pastor of the local church is Rev. A. R. Perkins. Mr. Perkins is in his third year as pastor of the church. A brief note from him inclosed a number of special bulletins which have been used to emphasize features in his church program which have proved very attractive to students. He reports that his church raised \$1,120 on the endow-

ment fund for Kentucky-Wesleyan College, which is only about \$600 less than the largest amounts raised by the strongest churches in the Conference.

Young People's Conference, Fayette, Mo.

IN co-operation with the Young People's Division, the Wesley Foundation Division of the General Board participated in a Young People's Conference held at Central College, Fayette, Mo., December 5, 6. The enrollment of delegates reached nearly 250 and represented more than 100 churches from every part of the state.

The program consisted of a frank discussion of youth problems—first, in the realm of character building and then in the field of organization. During the two days of the conference five platform addresses were given, and discussion groups were led by adult counselors whose chief interest is the young people of the church. The conference closed on Sunday at noon with a fresh, vigorous, and impressive sermon by the pastor of the college church, Rev. W. B. Selah.

It seemed to be the common impression of those who attended the conference that the leaders of our youth forces in Missouri have started something which is destined to grow to greater proportions and increase in significance from year to year.

The call to books at Lander College (Greenwood, S. C.) was answered by several hundred students this year, and in spite of the depression the year promises to be one of the most successful in Lander history, according to President R. H. Bennett.

THE DIVISION OF
Life Service
JOE BROWN LOVE

THE Life Service Division has two fields of special responsibility, two somewhat distinct phases of work which it is to attempt to do. One of these, which we shall consider in this article, is concerned with those persons who are planning to go into some form of full-time Christian service under the direction of the church or some other allied agency. The church has been and is interested in the recruiting and training of its official leaders, but some have felt that our interest and effort at this point have been inadequate and that something more definite and intense is needed. There has been felt a distinct need, also, for guidance and counsel for those who are working in other fields than under the church, who need the same Christian motive in making choices and who have unlimited opportunities for Christian service in these other fields. This second phase of the program will be considered in a later article.

In the past the church had to direct much of its effort toward recruiting a sufficient number of workers. There were new fields to be opened and in many places the nature of the task made it possible for almost any worker to make some contribution, even though he might not be especially adapted or trained for the work. The recruiting of workers will continue to be very important, but there is an increasing need for emphasis upon proper selection and training and for a greater degree of special attention to each person so that he may find the particular type of work through which he can make his best contribution.

The Life Service Division hopes to present the call to full-time Christian service in such a way that the young person may understand more clearly the nature and implications of that call; it also hopes to help each person toward a sounder basis on which to make his decision. To many the range of experience has been too limited for a real knowledge of the variety of opportunities presented in different types of work. For many there is a lack of understanding of self and the need is for a clarification of motive and purpose. For all such there must be guidance in life philosophy as well as in life work.

THE task of the Christian worker of today and of tomorrow is more demanding than it has been in the past. There is the same or a greater necessity for consecration to the cause which one would serve and there are other qualities which are becoming equally as essential. He who would serve in the growth of the kingdom of God must add to an absolute personal consecration something more which must include ability, balance, and skill. The ever increasing variety in the nature of work to be done calls for an ever increasing degree of attention to the proper placing and adaptation of persons to the particular task and the directing of his training for that task. There must be something more than presentation of an ideal of life service and the call to give one's self to the cause of Christ. There must be something very definite in the way of continued guidance and counsel. The inspira-

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tion and idealism which are stimulated must be directed into channels of practical living. We must discover and reach persons who have the strength of mind and body and heart to claim the flame of a new vision and then see that the power of that life and that vision in their combined force is geared into the specific task through which it can find its utmost worth.

It is the intention of the Life Service Division to work through all of the available persons and agencies throughout the field in an attempt to present a clearer and more challenging call to full-time Christian service. Along with this call there is the deepest desire that there may be a continuing process of selection, guidance, and training which will make for a stronger leadership in the church in its work throughout the world. As an important help in this program the director of the Life Service Division is asking for the names of all those who are considering some form of full-time service under the direction of the church or some other agency. This will make possible a direct contact which otherwise could not be made. The life service volunteer files now on hand are being revised and reclassified in order to discover those names which should be upon the active list. The various publications of the church and other forms of literature will be used and made available to those who desire help or information on some particular point. The director of the Life Service Division and other members of the staff of the General Board of Christian Education in their regular visits and conferences will try to be of service in this phase of the program, and it is hoped that all of the assemblies and conferences of the church and of other religious organizations will place a very

definite emphasis at this point. Our church colleges, our student workers in state universities, and pastors and young people's workers throughout the field must bear the main burden of the work, for they have the opportunity of intimate and continued contact. It is this continued contact which will count for most and which is most important. After all it is this real and sincere interest which can go on day by day which has the greatest weight and influence in helping the young person to choose his life work and plane of living. If he finds in his pastor or some other friend a deep satisfaction growing out of Christian service, he is more certain to find in it a vision for himself.

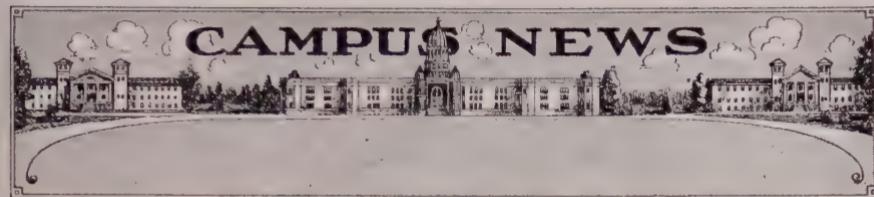
Hendrix graduates keep busy after they receive their sheepskins, for, according to President J. H. Reynolds, the 31 graduates of last June, are entering new fields or continuing their studies. Of the 31, twelve are teaching this year, and two are serving as principals of high schools; four are in the ministry; one is serving as superintendent; one as a reporter; and one as a commercial chemist. Of twelve who are now continuing school work, two are studying law and six are entering medical schools.

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"We want to spend all our energies in the front trench of life and forget that the battle is usually won by the reserves that Christian education alone can bring up. The battle is worth winning; the recruits are here; the training grounds are ready. If we lose, it is because preachers do not preach, alumni do not support, Christians do not think Christian Education."—*Pamphlet by Presbyterian Board of Education.*

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"The greatest undeveloped resource is faith; the greatest unused power is prayer. The business men of the nation are waiting for the Church to open to them these resources."—ROGER W. BABSON.



CAMPUS RESEMBLES WORLD THOROUGHFARE

THE roster of students at Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Tex.) reads like a League of Nations membership, for a dozen different countries lend a cosmopolitan air to campus and classroom.

Among Southern Methodist University students to whom the United States is a "foreign country," are Sante Barbiera, born in Italy and resident of Brazil; Felix Segovia, Alfred Nanez, and Joseph de Haro, of Mexico; Betty Boyd, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Young Bin Im, of Korea; Alfred Akamatsu, of Japan; Paul Ernest Lelhofer, born in Shanghai, China; Bertha Bergthold, of Nagarkurnool, India; Harry Burr, of Montreal, and John Robert Packham, of Vancouver, British Columbia, both of Canada; Virginia Griswold Hundley, of Chile; Hubert Brogdon, born in Sydney, Australia; Mildred Mary Anna Bonwit, of Paris, France; Max Harry Blend, of Lodz, Poland, and others.

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DUKE CO-EDS EARN WHILE THEY LEARN

APPROXIMATELY \$10,000 will be earned during the current scholastic year by ninety-eight co-eds at Duke University (Durham, N. C.), who fill 104 part-time jobs in order to help pay their way through college.

Of the ninety-eight, there are fifty-nine who work in the student union; sixteen in dormitories; four in secretarial positions; two as laboratory assistants; two as hospital

helpers; two as florist agents; two as laundry representatives. Others are employed in the campus bookstore; in the fine arts department; as coaches; as clerks in Durham stores; and as part-time nurses for children of faculty members.

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WESLEYAN GIRLS PLAN WELFARE PROJECTS

MEMBERS of the student body of Wesleyan College (Macon, Ga.) have organized a course of instruction in the fine arts for the children of the Hepzibah Orphans' Home near the college campus.

The project is included in the year's work of the Y.W.C.A. committee on social service off the campus, of which Miss Emma Stephens, of Atlanta, is chairman. Its purpose is to make it possible for the orphaned children to obtain the cultural background which comes to the average child from home environment. Miss Alice McKinnon, of Winter Garden, Fla., is in charge of the school.

Instruction begun November 16 will continue through the college year. Pupils are given lessons in piano, drawing, and oral English. An attempt to create an appreciation of literature is made in the story-telling hour. A Thanksgiving dinner and a Christmas tree were among entertainment projects planned for the orphans.

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CARVINGS AT DUKE ATTRACT ATTENTION

IN keeping with the Gothic architecture of its new buildings, decora-

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tive stone carvings at doorway arches and atop corners, attract attention at Duke University (Durham, N. C.), university, college, county, municipal, and state seals and coats of arms are profusely used; heraldic and symbolic devices, imps, gnomes, and gargoyles; facial studies and conventionalized designs make a rich contribution in stone to the beauty and significance of the buildings. The carvings now nearing completion in the chapel was done by a staff of more than forty highly trained American and European sculptors. Dr. Frank Brown, head of the department of English, co-operated in securing heraldic designs and copies of official institutional seals.

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GRENADA COLLEGE BACKS LOCAL CHURCH PROGRAM

GRENADA College (Grenada, Miss.) is this year co-operating with the young people's department of the young people's division of the church. Both groups participate in the Sunday morning church services, but the Sunday evening and midweek meetings are yet separate. A council composed of representatives from the two groups has been organized to plan a unified program. The Student League (or Wesley Foundation), which has taken the place of the Sunday school, the Missionary Society, and the Y.W.C.A. organizations on the campus, endeavors to relate the students more directly to the program of their own local church.

J. B. Love, of the Department of Schools and Colleges of the Board of Christian Education, advised with the Student League Council concerning their program and plans

for the year and explained to representatives from the college and the local church the meaning of the Wesley Foundation and its functions on the church college campus.

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CENTENARY'S OLDEST GRAD . . . WRITES TO ALMA MATER

DR. GEORGE SEXTON, president of Centenary College (Shreveport, La.), has glimpsed intimate early history of Centenary through a letter recently received from R. F. Pinckney, of Austin, Tex., who was a student of the old Centenary, located at Jackson, La., in 1861, at which time the Rev. John C. Miller was its president. Mr. Pinckney, then a junior, left school in the spring of '61 in order to join the Confederate Army as a member of Hunter's Rifles. Later in the year Centenary suspended operations and the entire group of young men enlisted in the Southern cause.

Mr. Pinckney sent Dr. Sexton a copy of a letter written by president Miller to parents and guardians of Centenary boys informing them of the organization of a military company at the college. The letter follows:

"The young men of the college desire to form a military company. If formed, the object will be for military practice and home protection under the direction of the faculty. The company will not be subject to foreign service and the exercises are not expected to interfere with their studies.

"Should they obtain uniform, it will be at an expense of from ten to fifteen cents only. Are you willing your ward should join? Please signify by letter."

Newsy Odds and Ends

MRS. MAUD TURPIN

Randolph-Macon Academy (Bedford, Va.) was established in 1890 and has entered the forty-second year of successful work. During this time approximately 5,000 boys have received their training in the school. Among the graduates are men prominent in the ministry, medicine, law, engineering, and the business world. Eighty-seven preachers of the Virginia Conference were trained at Randolph-Macon Academy.

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Resolved, That American Civilization is a greater danger to the world than that of Russia," was the topic upon which Hendrix College (Conway, Ark.) debaters met an Oxford University team on Hendrix campus, December 2, in a non-decision contest. Hendrix is one of twenty-eight American colleges which the young Englishmen, John Archibald Boyd-Carpenter and John Foot, have included in the American itinerary.

* * *

Statistics gathered about women students at Duke University (Durham, N. C.) reveal the fact that daughters of business men lead in numbers. Of 595 co-eds, 326 are from North Carolina, and 350 of the 595 are daughters of business men; fathers of 48 are doctors; 39 are farmers; 28 are lawyers; 21 are educators; 38 are ministers; and 14 are electrical or civil engineers. Virginia, with 43 young women in college, ranks second to North Carolina.

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Ten per cent of the student body of Emory Junior College (Oxford,

Ga.) are full members of the local Methodist Church, and forty per cent have joined by affiliate membership. Remaining members of the student body are either non-residents or members of other churches in the city. A junior board of stewards has been organized from the student body.

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Of 435 ministers in the Missouri, Southwest Missouri, and St. Louis Conferences, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 146 are graduates or former students of Central College (Fayette, Mo.).

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December 11, 1924, is a date that looms large on the calendar of Duke University (Durham, N. C.). For on that day the late James B. Duke signed the indenture of trust making possible the university with its present equipment and magnificent future prospects. The date this year was observed throughout the country by Duke alumni and former students as Duke Day when matters connected with the university, its progress and problems were discussed, and renewed loyalty pledged to Alma Mater.

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The centennial celebration of La Grange College (La Grange, Ga.) assembled a notable gathering of alumnae, students, former students, prominent guests, and speakers. A pageant, "The Golden Wheel," written by a student, Miss Carrie Fall Benson, portrayed by decades the rise and growth of La Grange College. Addresses were delivered by Bishop Warren A. Candler, Atlanta, Ga., Bishop W. N. Ains-

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worth, Birmingham, Ala., and Dr. Henry N. Snyder, president of Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.

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Coming under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., William Gibbs McAdoo was guest speaker at Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Tex.) on December 15. His subject was "World Peace and Disarmament."

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The State Board of Education of South Carolina recently voted to accredit the Junior College Department of the Textile Industrial Institute (Spartanburg, S. C.), an institution where students earn money to pay their tuition by working in the cotton mills, studying and working in alternate shifts. The institute reports the largest enrollment in its history, and a long waiting list of others who could not be accommodated.

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Since its establishment in 1924, Lambuth College (Jackson, Tenn.) has survived two floods, an unprecedented drought, and such a financial depression as the country has rarely seen. While these untoward events have to a large extent hindered special campaigns to secure funds, the college has held its own in patronage. The enrollment in 1931 is 172, as compared with 70 in 1924.

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Dad's Day, celebrated at Hendrix College (Conway, Ark.), was pronounced a great success, more than 6,700 miles being traversed by the visiting dads.

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Young Memorial Stadium, the only stadium on a college campus in the state of Arkansas, has been equipped with apparatus for night football. Seventy-two thousand

watts of power is the strength of the lighting equipment.

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Dr. J. N. Hillman, President of Emory and Henry College (Emory, Va.), was the guest of the Gridiron Club of Washington, D. C., at its recent annual meeting. The invitation was extended by Mr. Fred Essary, a former student of the college.

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"I plead with you that by precept and by example we give to the youth of this nation a consciousness of its responsibility. While the home accomplishes much, while the community has its responsibilities, I repeat what I have said a thousand times —any teacher who has a child for a period of nine months and exercises due diligence in the teaching of that child, can so impress his moral nature that he will never go astray. It is yours to mold and to shape for the future of the nation and may God give you strength to do it.—*Willis A. Sutton, former president, National Education Association.*

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"Modern religion has little sympathy with the conception that the scholar 'is the spectator of all time and existence.' Life is a mighty conflict of ideals in which every right thinking man will find with Professor James that 'there is something to fight for and something to fight against.'—*John W. Hoffman, in Christian Education, November, 1923.*

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The Liberal Arts College Bulletin points out that one-fourth of the college students of today are in attendance at state institutions and that another fourth are in the large highly endowed private and Church schools which possess three-fourths of the total endowments, and then raises the question: "Should three-fourths of the money given for endowments be spent on one-fourth of the total number of students enrolled in our institutions of higher education? Should there not be a fairer division?" It then adds: "A fairer division can only be brought about by adding substantially to the endowments of the small colleges."

"The Christian college exerts a quiet and powerful influence upon the religious life of its students."—*Christian Observer.*

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Ten College "Don'ts"

The following "don'ts" regarding college were issued for the benefit of parents by Dean Milton E. Loomis, of New York University.

1. Don't encourage or insist upon a college education for your children merely as a matter of social prestige or as a result of social pressure.

2. Don't encourage attendance upon a particular college merely because it is a choice of your children's chums.

3. Don't insist upon or take blindly for granted your own college as logical choice.

4. Don't insist upon college education merely because you had it.

5. Don't insist upon a college education merely because you did not have it.

6. Don't insist upon a college near at hand merely to maintain contact and supervision.

7. Don't encourage (if possible prevent) a college merely to promote athletic interests.

8. Don't encourage college merely as an avenue to membership in a fraternity or a sorority.

9. Don't treat your son or daughter as a total loss merely because he or she did not go to college.

10. Don't discourage college merely for financial reasons.—*Journal of the NEA.*

the Methodist Episcopal faith. It has few equals in the confines of the United States. President Charles Claude Selecman, widely known as an educator and a highly gifted divine, is assisted by a well selected faculty of highly trained and thoroughly efficient education experts."

HOME-COMING EVENT ATTRACTS STUDENTS AND ALUMNAE

WHEN graduates and ex-students of Birmingham-Southern College (Birmingham, Ala.) "came home" to the campus in November, they found the feminine portion of the student body already quite at home in the new \$75,000 Stockham Woman's Building, dedicated the month before.

Home-coming Day was an event of November 20 and 21, and students from many states walked the old campus paths; inspected the new buildings erected since they received their sheepskins; and voiced especial words of praise for the newest structure on the campus, Stockham Woman's Building.

KANSAS CITY UNIVERSITY UNITES WITH YORK COLLEGE, YORK, NEBR.

The Board of Education of the United Brethren Church in seeking to establish and further improve the work of higher education as conducted by that Church in the Middle West has made, through two commissions, a very thorough study of its field and activities. The result has been a move for the consolidation of the work of the district by closing out the work as conducted at Kansas City University, Kansas City, Kans., and uniting the larger territory in support of York College, at York, Nebr.

Southern Methodist University Receives Added Recognition

The *American Educational Review* for October-November carries an interesting article about Southern Methodist University under the head of "Trustworthy American Institutions of Learning." The author says: "We regard Southern Methodist University as being among the greatest, best, and most modern of Southwestern Church schools and as being a standing, living, and enduring monument to the greatness of

Pointed Paragraphs

"Righteousness is not a requirement to enter college. Hence, the schoolboy is not marked on his character. Hence, we continually talk to our children about their table manners, their dress, and their day school studies, but say very little to them about the fundamentals of life—ordinary righteousness. This is because we feel that dress and manners, arithmetic, and language count more toward getting on in life than does righteousness. This is wrong. We have a misconception of true values. Religion is more important to our children even for 'getting on' than are all other traits combined."—
ROGER W. BABSON.

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"Greed and avarice can no more be cleansed from the motives of men by law and laboratory than piety can do duty for clear thinking, hard study, and broad scholarship. Logic and technical skill are not adequate for the whole task of man. We must have the prophet with his vision of God, the apostle with his passion for sacrifice, the scholar in whom religious vision and sacrificial zeal blend in a perpetual dedication to the perfecting of civilization for which millions have died."—
John W. Hoffman, in Christian Education, November, 1923.

* * *

"A liberal education today will make citizens who are intelligent masters of the society in which they move, acquainting them with the whole field of human and social relationships. It will not neglect science of getting along with folks, nor the fine art of living together. A liberal education will give important place to the spiritual and religious factor that gives meaning and value and interpretation to life."—*President Daniel Marsh, Boston University.*

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"In all problems of the college curriculum the development of character and personality have to be taken into account. The public hopes that our youth will graduate from college with increased information, to be sure, but particularly with enriched personalities."—*From "Higher Education in America," Raymond A. Kent, editor, one of the Sixty Educational Books of 1930.*

"Great as is the need of scientific attainment in every profession, there is even greater need of moral responsibility. We want lawyers, physicians, teachers, engineers, business men, who not only know how to do things but who will also insist on doing them right—men who, conscious of their ability as leaders, are jealous of their professional honor—men who will readily sacrifice personal gain to uphold the dictates of conscience in their professional service."—*James E. Russell, in N. E. A. Research Bulletin, January 1931.*

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A Task for Christian Education

A university professor was talking recently with a group of his students. He called on them to be men and play the game of life. "But how are we going to play the game of life," one of the students asked, "when we don't know where the goal posts are?" That is the trouble; how are you going to make a great life when you have no assurance that life itself has any meaning, or purpose, or significance? If there are no goal posts, there can be no game. Our first business is to find the goal posts for the greatest of all adventures. Our task is to rediscover the foundations on which a great spiritual civilization can be built and great lives fashioned.—*Rufus M. Jones, in Federal Council Bulletin, October, 1931.*

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A Fine Development

"Blackstone College has been doing a splendid thing in the last few weeks. In a short time this college has made friendly and mutually helpful contacts with over one hundred churches of our Methodism. This has been done by faculty and students going in small groups to churches here and there each Sunday over a period of weeks, not to talk for the college or attempt to put over college propaganda, but to help with the service of worship. Music and short talks from the faculty and students have been used. The churches have been helped, and we are very sure the people of the churches are more friendly toward the college than ever before, and the people of the college community must of necessity come into a deeper sense of unity with the church itself because of these contacts."—*From Richmond Christian Advocate.*

